

The Winchester Appeal

LEWIS METCALFE, EDITOR.

NATIONAL AMERICAN TICKET.
FOR PRESIDENT
MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK,
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW J. DONELSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

WINCHESTER:
SATURDAY, JULY 5TH, 1856.

AMERICAN ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE,
Hon. NEILL S. BROWN, of Davidson.
HORACE MAYNARD, of Knox.

FOR THE DISTRICTS,
1st Dist.—N. G. TAYLOR, of Carter.
2d " " MOSES WHITE, of Knox.
3d " " RESEB B. BRADSHAW, of Hamilton.
4th " " W. P. HICKERSON, of Coffee.
5th " " ROBT. HAYTON, of Wilson.
6th " " W. H. WYSE, of Iredell.
7th " " C. C. GOWEN, of Guilford.
8th " " J. M. QUARLES, of Montgomery.
9th " " ISAAC R. HAWKINS, of Carroll.
10th " " J. S. R. MOSBY, of Fayette.

The Contrast.

BUCHANAN.
1819. Mr. Buchanan recognizes the right of Congress to exclude slavery from territories, and recommends it in the Missouri Compromise.

1826. Mr. Buchanan declared slavery to be a great moral and political evil, and thanked God that he was born in a free State.

1844. Mr. Buchanan expressed great repugnance to extend the limits of the Union over new slave territory.

1848. Mr. Buchanan in his Sanford letter declared that Congress possessed the power to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the Territories, and that the power must in its nature be exclusive.

1849. Mr. Buchanan said, when we acquired California it was free territory and so it must remain, &c., &c.

1856. Mr. Buchanan does not oppose the odious doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty. See letter of acceptance.

Written for the Winchester Appeal.

Cincinnati Convention.

We think that every true American Citizen who has the interest and welfare of his country at heart, and who is able to think and act independently, without bias or fear, or favor of party influence, be he Democrat, Whig, Know Nothing, or possessing whatever views he may, who will notice the movements of the Cincinnati Convention, their platform and resolutions, will not be required to heavily tax his powers of discernment to discover one GRAND SHAM, a great show of pretended nationality, in reality a mere pretence, but woven, and laid as a cloak to hide and divert attention from the great mass of moral and political corruption there at work, for its own benefit, held together by the affinity of the corruption, which rendered it repulsive to all other influences of true principle or real issues, which would require men to take a position and maintain it in favor of the true interests of the country without reference to the favor or frowns of party or those in power. In other words, that the whole aim was to carefully arrange a plan for their personal safety and that of the clan which has for years been so improperly termed the "democratic party."

(We do not mean the mass of the people who have been associated with it by name, but the office holders and office seekers, who have in almost every instance dictated the measures, and so-called principles, according to what they thought would be most likely to insure their success in any coming election, with utter disregard to their future effects, whether beneficial or injurious, but simply to adopt

any measure, advocate any cause, and ride any hobby which might for the time being, and by excitement, seem to meet with favor.)

We think it is plain that the measures adopted by the Cincinnati convention, as party measures, and a test of democracy, whether good or bad in whole or in part, were only in reference to the preservation of the party organization and their connection therewith.

The whole sham might be taken up in detail and shown to possess not a single honestly intended vital principle to preserve the whole mass from decay within six months, should the leaders thin it policy to discard a part or the whole of what they have laid and proclaimed *unanimously*, as the fundamental principles of Democracy. Whatever there may be in it of good, it may be plainly seen, has been framed and adopted to suit present circumstances and emergencies merely as a matter of policy.

We only design now to direct the attention of honest and independent Americans to one or two points.

They first call attention to the American movement, and then for no good or tangible reason under Heaven, declare their determined opposition to all secret political organizations by whatever name they may be called, merely for the purpose of preserving a separate organization, and dividing the American people that they may continue to be the recipients of the favor of one of the bodies, and prevent the people, as by a mandate, from rising *en masse*, to think for themselves, and adopt a healthy, and uncorrupted system, in which they would be unable to rise to notice, or receive the favors and trusts of an intelligent and virtuous people.

Whether secret political organizations be right or wrong, in order to test the sincerity of the body thus proclaiming its opposition to them, we only ask candid democrats to look into the real causes which have been at work in moulding the principles, and measures, and policy of the party to which they have been attached. A more perfectly organized system of political intrigue has never been known than that which has for years and in secret been the great motive, or rather leading and dictating power of the democratic party the great digestive apparatus in which every phase of every event or circumstance was discussed and considered (to what ends none but themselves know,) and when the policy and measures to be adopted and acted upon were decided upon, they were sent to the leaders or political hucksters in every district, as the principles of the party and blown through demagogues as the only salvation of the country. These things the knowing ones or initiated only know. They were secret even from the mass of the members of the party.

And the Cincinnati convention claiming to be the embodiment of the great liberal party of America, undertakes to "CLEARLY DEFINE ITS RELATION THERETO AND DECLARE ITS DETERMINED OPPOSITION TO ALL SECRET POLITICAL SOCIETIES BY WHATEVER NAME THEY MAY BE CALLED."

We are prepared to prove these things and to show that leading democrats in many instances would not express their opinions on subjects recently brought to notice until they should hear from Tammany.

We would next call the attention of every American who loves to look forward and contemplate the preservation of our institutions and the perpetuity of pure Americanism, to their resolution immediately following their declaration of opposition to secrecy. We ask them to read it and ponder.—And why is it? We answer merely for the purpose of keeping up a distinct party organization for their own special benefit. Rather than have their dear party absorbed in a pure American sentiment they are willing to repudiate that principle dearer to us than any other of worldly nature, namely, American citizenship, and bring to an equality with ourselves in political affairs the hordes of paupers and superstitious bigots who are ready to pour in upon us from the "Old World," whose popular institutions, the convention declares in a following resolution, "are dangerous in their tendencies to sectional agitation."

We would then ask candid inquir-

ers for truth, whether Whig Democrat, native or foreign born, to examine carefully and closely, laying aside all prejudice, the measures principles and policy of the American party.

We ask them particularly to examine, that part of the policy upon which they have been by almost the whole Democratic press of the Union, denounced as conspirators and plotters against our institutions and the rights of citizens. Nay they have descended into the depths of such degrading abuse as shall not here be noticed, as it is already familiar to all. We have reference to the secrecy of the order. It is not necessary for me here to point out the way of obtaining such information, as the secrecy has been thrown off and the platform of principles published to the world.

The great object aimed at was that in time, and while it was in power, such measures might be adopted as would effectually secure us against foreign influence for all time to come. The guarantee to us the preservation of our institutions, and reserve to those who are truly American in sentiment, the power of making our laws and governing our country, and to break up political bargaining and huckstering. It was not to take one whit from the rights or privileges of any Native or naturalized citizen this side of the Atlantic; but that we, instead of those who have never yet seen our land, who are foreign to us in sentiment and education, in fact who know nothing of the nature and principles of our system of government, may be the makers and guardians of the laws which shall govern us.

In this part of the country we are not aware of the extent of the abuse of the ballot box by newly imported and ignorant foreigners. The writer has seen in a county of sixteen thousand inhabitants, an election at which by the agency and direct labors of a Judge of a court in the same county, six hundred Irish laborers from the Rail Road were brought into vote and did vote the democratic ticket, and most of them were known to have first seen America less than six months previous.

To affect this in the most quiet and peaceable and yet effective manner, they did not publish to those who opposed their plan of operations until they were fully organized, when all was made public. And now every measure of the American party is published without any restriction whatever, and may be known by any person who will read the "news of the day."

This shows the relation of the American and Democratic parties in one or two important particulars, and that the resolutions of the Cincinnati Convention in regard to Secret Organizations bear deceit and misrepresentation upon their face, being merely imaginary, or worse in their character and created merely to serve their purposes.

A SAFE MAN FOR THE SOUTH—IN A HORN.—On the 11th day of April, 1826, James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, the champion of Southern rights, (!) who received the unanimous nomination of the Cincinnati Convention for the Presidency, said as follows:

"Permit me here, Mr. Chairman, for a moment to speak upon a subject to which I have never before adverted upon this floor, and to which, I trust, I may never again have occasion to advert. I mean the subject of slavery. I BELIEVE IT TO BE A GREAT POLITICAL AND MORAL EVIL. I THANK GOD MY LOT HAS BEEN CAST IN A STATE WHERE IT DOES NOT EXIST. * * * IT HAS BEEN A CURSE ENTAILED UPON US BY THAT NATION WHICH MAKES IT A SUBJECT OF REPROACH TO OUR INSTITUTIONS.—See Gales & Seaton's Register of Debates, page 2, 180, vol. 2, part 2.

The above speech was made in the House of Representatives, eleven years after his 4th of July oration, and six years after his famous Lancaster anti-slavery resolutions! Will "Old Buck" put in the plea of "infancy" to this charge, as he does to the charge of Federalism?—*Er.*

A Western editor replies by assuring his contemporary that a good many men in that section have done the same thing by marrying one.

Attention is directed to the legal advertisements in the issue of this morning.

The Fillmore Reception at New York.

On Tuesday morning Mr. Fillmore was called upon by a large number of strangers and citizens, including many of his old associates in Congress from this and neighboring States, and many distinguished and official persons at home and abroad. Among the members of the present Congress we observe Messrs Edwards, Haven of New York, East of La., and among the late members, Messrs. Moore of Pa., Randolph of N. J., and others; also, Mr. Hodge, of Pennsylvania, late Consul to Marseilles, Luther Bradish, Mayor Hall, of Brooklyn, Colonel Anderson, and several officers of the army and navy, who bear a pleasant remembrance of Mr. Fillmore's urbanity. Several committees have also been received. Delegations are in town all along the Central road, from Albany to Buffalo, and on the Erie road from Piedmont to Dunkirk, asking his acceptance of invitation to stop by the way.

Hotel Scenes.—Strangers have been pouring into the city ever since Mr. Fillmore's arrival—from the surrounding cities, counties, and States—to witness New York's ovation to her honored son. New Jersey was well represented, and even Massachusetts sent us no inconsiderable number to testify to the kindly feelings of the people there for the candidate of the people. Pennsylvania was in quite full force, most of the large delegation of one hundred citizens, appointed at the Philadelphia meeting to welcome the ex-President and invite him to visit the city of Brotherly Love—having arrived.

Every thing, and almost every body in the city were a holiday appearance—banners were flying, and flags were waving from the Exchange and all the public places—while even the water added its mite to the general joy—the shipping in the harbor all testifying the appreciation of those who man them, of the ex-President, by a general display of their bunting.

From Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway, was suspended a magnificent banner, with the following appropriate inscription:

"Millard Fillmore: Statesman, yet friend to truth! with soul sincere, In action faithful and in honor clear."

Andrew J. Donelson: He knows the right, and dares the right pursue.

The "stars and stripes" floated proudly from the prominent buildings along the road.

From a private dwelling along the Bowery, near Houston-street, was suspended a small banner with the following Latin inscription:

James Buchanan, Esq.: Rexus ad ingenium redit, Translation—

He is as bad as ever.

About a hundred gentlemen from Philadelphia, delegates authorized to invite Mr. Fillmore to visit Philadelphia, were received by him this morning in the parlors of the St. Nicholas, where the Hon. Mr. Moore, late a member of Congress from the city addressed him:

Mr. Fillmore's Reply.

Mr. Chairman, this unexpected welcome from the city of independence and of the Constitution, calls forth feelings of gratitude which I have not words to express. If there be any place outside of my native State which I respect more than another, that place is Philadelphia. Its history, its sacred associations, all inspire me with respect and admiration, and I look up to it as the birth-place of our Liberty and our laws, and as being the home of the great and good man who bequeathed to us the peace and order, the unity, the blessings, and the prosperity we all enjoy, and when I see here today the number of your delegation, and know the intelligence they represent, this kindness gives me a pleasure I have not the power adequately to express. You have, sir, in your remarks, seen fit to allude to my travels and receptions in foreign countries. It is true, that from the crowned head to the peasant, I have received marked attention and courtesy; but I do not attribute this to any merit of my own, but to that power which elevated me to the office of Chief Magistrate of a great and free Republic. But often, sir, while I have received such kindness abroad, I must own that I have heard, with the most painful solicitude, of events and scenes which have transpired at home. Not often, in many parts of Europe, have I been able to see an American paper, but extracts of them I have seen every where copied into foreign journals, which showed that alarming dissensions and turmoils existed in my own country—such as excited in my mind the liveliest solicitude, and which have given me the greatest pain. And when it is known that foreign monarchs are watching with deep feelings of satisfaction, every new cause of internal discord, and expecting therefrom speedy dissolution of this great and free Republic, it is to be wondered at, that such should be my feelings.

But, sir, it was some consolation to see, nay, a real consolation to know, that in all parts of Europe many hopeful hearts were beating with anxious solicitude for our welfare, and were trusting and believing, that a free people would continue in persevering to rule and govern themselves. They trusted, and I trusted with them, that the day is far distant when we shall be called upon to witness so calamitous an event as general discord, or civil war, in the United States. For God's sake, let us all remember, that our present freedom and greatness is the gift of our forefathers, and of their concord and unity, in your own city of Philadelphia.

But I am trespassing on your time. I only intended to return my acknowledg-

ments for your kind invitation to me to visit your city. I regret that it is out of my power to accept it. I am anxious to return to my home, and see my friends and at some future time, after the people have decided to do with me what they have a right to decide it will afford me extreme pleasure to respond to the cordial invitation of my friends in Philadelphia.

Welcome to the American Committee.

About 11 o'clock Hon. Daniel Ullman on behalf of the Fillmore & Donelson General Committee of the city and county of New York, welcomed Mr. F. to the city, and congratulated him in a fitting speech on his safe return to his native land, and the kind regard of the American people.

Mr. Fillmore responded with a few appropriate remarks, which were received with warm applause, but on account of the crowd our reporter was prevented from taking the address.

The Starting.

Mr. Fillmore, accompanied by the Committee, and followed by the American General Committee, left the hotel at five minutes to twelve, and were received by the throng of people in the streets with tremendous cheers. The flags were waved, the drum rolled, the guard of honor presented arms, the ladies, who thronged the balconies and windows of the hotel and houses on both sides of the street, waved their handkerchiefs and smiled enthusiastically welcomes. Mr. Fillmore entered his carriage and bowed to the renewed plaudits of the people. His barouche, followed by the other carriages, then filed through the open ranks of the procession, which closed after him. As he proceeded, cheer upon cheer rent the air. He was obliged to continually bow his thanks. The people poured in throngs into Broadway, to obtain a glimpse at the honored guest of the city. While passing the clubs the bands struck up "Hail to the Chief," and "See the Conquering hero comes," others played "Hail Columbia," and the drummers and fliers gave "Yankee Doodle," with enthusiasm.

Hundreds of bouquets were thrown into the carriage by the ladies, and many elegant baskets of wreaths were sent him, the barouche at one time being nearly filled with these elegant testimonials of admiration and attachment.

In the Park.

The moment the carriage containing Mr. Fillmore entered the Eastern gate of the Park, the artillery thundered out a salute of one hundred guns, and the thousands upon thousands congregated there rent the air with their deafening shouts.

At this time the crowd was most dense, thousands upon thousands appearing as far as the eye could reach. The balconies and roof of the City Hall were covered with people, as were trees, pillars, posts, and every other place where a foothold could be obtained. The cheering was incessant and hearty from the moment of his arrival.

The Procession pays a Marching Salute.

The various Fillmore and Donelson Clubs and Chapters of the Order of United Americans then filed past, headed by their officers, and as each came up three hearty cheers were given for Millard Fillmore, which Mr. F. politely acknowledged. The various clubs and bodies then marched out of the West gate, and dismissed, the military serving as guards of honor.

In the Governor's Room.

On entering the Governor's room, the rush to obtain admittance was tremendous, and the hall was soon filled to overflowing. Cheer after cheer rose from the dense mass, both inside and out, and the air positively fluttered with the ladies' handkerchiefs, so as to almost convey the idea of a shower of cambric.

THE MAYOR'S WELCOME.

Mr. Fillmore.—In behalf of the corporation of the city of New York, it becomes my duty to welcome you on this occasion, and to tender the Municipal hospitality. We are ever ready to do public honor to those who have filled eminent stations with fidelity and usefulness. In this instance we have an additional incentive in your personal relation to us as our own fellow-citizen—well known to us, and admired in all the walks of private life, and as truthful and liberal in the posts of public duty. You have never disgraced your State or shocked its conservative sentiment by a resort to sectional agitation or appeals to the passions and prejudices of men. You have, indeed, in this respect, truly reflected its public opinion by refusing to lend your countenance or aid to the seditious efforts of demagogues, who would embroil the States and citizens of this Republic in sectional and fratricidal warfare, to gratify their own unjustifiable ambition for place and power. As a public man you have been national and conservative, and New York can have no reason to receive you in any other way than as a dutiful son, who has been true to her interests.

In this spirit I bid you welcome back to your native country, and am exceedingly happy to be made the organ of your reception.

Sir, the Common Council have passed resolutions upon which this public reception is based. I now, sir, have the honor to present you with these resolutions, and I do assure you, aside from any official position, I do so with great personal gratification.

The resolutions, which were handsomely engrossed, were then presented to Mr. Fillmore, who received it with some emotion.

When the applause which followed the Mayor's address had subsided, the great attention was lent to

MR. FILLMORE'S REPLY.

Mr. Mayor.—This unexpected and cordial welcome to the great commercial emporium of the United States leaves me without language to express the effusions of my heart. I had hoped to have arranged my ideas, but not only you, sir, but all who are within the sound of my voice, are aware that since my landing on the shores of my native soil, I have not had a moment to myself. Preparation, however, is not necessary, when one may thus free one's mind before one's friends. Until I left home for Europe, I must confess I was not aware of the great improvements that had been made in my own land—and it required the contrast to show to me—how much in material prosperity even—we have been indebted to the constitutional liberty, and noble principles of peace and concord and union and harmony of our fathers left us as their legacy. It has been my aim through life to preserve and conserve these principles they have left us, as indispensable to our material as to our moral prosperity. To be a great people, I now see, more than ever, a people must be free. Hence the Constitution our fathers left us is not only above all price, as a bequest for law and liberty and union and harmony, but as the indispensable bonds of our material prosperity. [Great applause.]

When you, sir, became the Chief Magistrate of this great city, I looked with pleasure on your attempts at upholding the laws, for no true liberty can exist without obedience to the laws, and yet a government that depends for its power alone upon standing armies; or the *gens d'armes*, is no good government. Governments to be strong must be strong in the hearts and heads of the people that are governed, and long as we maintain such forms of government, founded upon the affections of all our people—not here alone, but everywhere, throughout the broad extent of the Union,—the laws will vindicate themselves. It is the beauty of our American system,—it left freely to represent the whole—that we have, or must have, such laws founded people, upon such affections, and that we can pass from one State to another, though all under different governments, without any of the vexatious passports, or *gens d'armes*, or any of those restraints upon personal liberty which reduces the subject to a slavery as severe as that of the master over the slave. Every little Kingdom or Dukedom in Europe, demands your passport,—but when I stepped once more on the shores of my own native land, I could not but draw the contrast and thank my God I was a free man once more, with need no longer of any such companion as a passport.—[Tremendous applause.]

Your beautiful bay, Mr. Mayor, has oftentimes been compared to the bay of Naples. I have seen something of both. Italy, with her sunny and cloudless skies, is a most beautiful country to look upon, and alas only to look!—but would to God she had a government like ours. [Applause.] The bay of Naples, as I said, is compared to your own beautiful bay, but there is this striking difference. When I stepped on the shore at Naples, I was surrounded by hundreds of beggars, but when I stepped on the shores of New York I was surrounded by thousands of freemen, [great and prolonged cheering]—not only earning their own livelihood, but—contrasted with other laborers—a livelihood of luxury. [Great cheering.] That point of difference, sir, is most agreeable to an American eye, and I felt it and felt proud of it, and prouder than ever, not only of your bay, but of the thrifty population that surrounds it. Venice was once a prouder city than New York, but—amid intestine and foreign wars, and under harsh government—she has been crushed. The Constitution of the United States has brought New York into greatness by concentrating here the commerce and exchanges of our confederated States. To preserve that concentration, and that greatness, there must be absence of all internal strife—there must be peace, and friendship for, and confidence in, New York, from all parts of these confederated States. But deprive your great and growing city of them, and of the protection the Constitution gives its trade and commerce and its fate soon would be that of Venice, whose deserted streets and canals I have so recently surveyed. England has now the control of the commerce of the world, through London, her great commercial city. I now venture to prophesy that ere many years elapse, those who are now in the sound of my voice will, under the protection of the Constitution, see that New York will be to the world what London is. [Applause.]

Mr. Fillmore then, after congratulating the Mayor upon the honor of being the Chief Magistrate of such a city as New York, went on to say, his remarks were necessarily desultory, and he concluded amid prolonged and enthusiastic applause.

THE OLD LINE WHIGS.

The Whig General Committee—full and complete in numbers from the 22 wards of the city—110 members in number, met at Constitutional Hall, a little after 7 o'clock, yesterday evening, Horatio Reed, Esq., in the chair. The members were in the best spirits, and full of congratulations upon the rising prospects of the Fillmore party. Hon. Thos. Bond, late of Oswego, an invited guest was also present, and in a happy and eloquent speech he kept the members agreeably entertained and instructed, till after 8 o'clock, when it was announced that Mr. Fillmore would be ready to receive them. The committee then formed in a procession, two together, arm in arm, the Chairman leading off, and marched down Broadway to the St. Nicholas. There entering the parlor of Mr. Fillmore which was soon crowded to over-

(CONCLUDED ON THIRD PAGE.)